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taken sick March 7, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 8; case No. 7, Italian, taken sick March 9, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 13; case No. 8, Italian, taken sick March 8, admitted to hospital (Ancon) March 13.

Inspection of vessels.

During the week ended March 11, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

German steamship *Brewster*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, March 7, with 36 crew and 15 passengers.

American steamship *Segurancu*, for New York, March 8, with 69 crew and 60 passengers.

British steamship *Nicaraguana*, for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, March 8, with 45 crew and 63 passengers.

German steamship *Bound Brook*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, March 9, with 32 crew and 2 passengers.

American steamship *City of Washington*, for New York, March 11, with 59 crew and 11 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Belvernon*, for New Orleans, via Limon, March 11, with 22 crew and no passengers.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Plague in Chile and Peru—Epidemic smallpox in Valparaiso—Smallpox on Chilean steamship Palena, en route to Ancon.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, March 4, as follows:

I have to report that plague has reappeared in Mollendo; that there is considerable concern manifested over the situation in Pisagua, Chile; that there are cases of plague occurring in Arica and Iquique, and that there is an epidemic of smallpox in Valparaiso. The Chilean steamship *Palena*, en route to Ancon, arrived this morning, having had 3 cases of smallpox en route between here and Valparaiso (crew). All the places mentioned in my last report continue infected with plague, and quite recently there have been 8 cases of plague in one locality in Lima. I hope to send you more definite data in my next report.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague and smallpox—Smallpox situation at Shanghai and danger of infection of shipping—Inspection of vessel and vaccination of crew.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, February 13, as follows:

During the week ended February 4, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in the city of Manila: 1 case of smallpox and no deaths; 4 cases of plague and 4 deaths.

SMALLPOX.

The situation in Shanghai has become so acute that it is a menace to the entire shipping of the Orient. Eight vessels are already known to have carried smallpox from that port, and the true number is no

doubt far in excess of the figures given. Acting Asst. Surg. S. A. Ranson has been asked to vaccinate all crews and steerage passengers before permitting vessels to proceed to ports of the Philippine Islands. The steamer *Tremont*, upon which smallpox was detected upon arrival here January 12, 1905, no doubt received the infection at Shanghai, because the time elapsing since the vessel left Shanghai corresponds to the incubation period of the disease. It is believed that the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the Bureau inviting the attention of all quarantine officers stationed at United States ports to the liability of smallpox infection being present upon vessels that have touched at the port of Shanghai. The infection has even been conveyed aboard vessels which anchor at Woosung, a distance of 14 miles from Shanghai, and from which the personnel of passengers are reported not to have left the vessel. In such cases the infection was no doubt carried aboard by the Chinese stevedores.

No vessels cleared for United States ports during the week.

During the week ended February 11, 1905, the quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila were: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 1 case, 1 death.

The following vessel cleared for the United States:

February 11, the British steamer *Seneca*, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. The crew were vaccinated and inspected on board prior to the sailing of the vessel.

WEST INDIES.

Reports from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Examination of laborers for the Isthmian Canal—Proposed central asylum for segregation of lepers in the West Indies—Association formed for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, March 6 and 13, as follows:

During the week ended March 4, 1905, bills of health were issued to 7 steamships and 2 sailing vessels, with 341 crew, 125 cabin, 29 steerage, and 68 deck passengers. Of this number I inspected 5 steamships, 2 sailing vessels, 185 crew, 31 cabin, 29 steerage, and 68 deck passengers, of whom 2 crew, 15 cabin, 21 steerage, and 51 deck passengers were taken on at this port. Two persons, suffering from dangerous contagious diseases, wishing third-class passages for the United States, were recommended for rejection. There were 2 cabin passengers from Liverpool in transit for Trinidad and for La Guaira, respectively.

On February 27 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama, issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Trent*, bound to Colon, via ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 148 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. There were 10 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 58 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended March 4 I examined 86 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 18.

During the month of January, 1905, the maximum temperature was 86.1° F.; on the 5th, the mean, 76.9° F., and the minimum, 63.8° F., on the 3d. The velocity of the wind for the month was 11.7 miles per hour. The total rainfall was 2.29 inches.